

THE SALE OF SHOES LEADS TO ARREST

This and Other Circumstances Connect Beasley With Murder of Wood.

WANT THREE OTHERS INVOLVED IN CRIME

Now Believed That Four Men Had a Hand in Robbing and Burning the Store and Killing the Young Lunenburg Merchant.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
MERRIMAC, VA., April 11.—Daniel Beasley was arrested yesterday morning by a posse of police in the murder, robbery and burning of the store and body of John Thomas Woods, near Nottoway, on January 23d. Vigorous efforts are being made to keep the arrest as quiet as possible in order to get other parties connected with the awful crime, and for this reason reports given out up to this time are very meagre.

The report that reached here early this morning says that the detective and others who have used untiring efforts to bring the guilty parties to justice, have had the negro Beasley under surveillance for several days, and on yesterday secured enough evidence to warrant his arrest, and he was hauled in and the building he was living in was searched and the things owned and kept by young Mr. Wood in his store was found, with shoes and several other articles. The negro was immediately taken before a justice, at Victoria, where he was given a preliminary hearing and sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury, which will be in session on Monday next.

Caught by Stolen Shoes.
 The evidence brought out at the hearing before the justice was that a few days ago he carried a pair of shoes to the store of J. W. Fowles and Brother, at Nottoway, Va., to sell, and disposed of them to Mr. Fowles for \$1. When the shoes were known to be worth three times this amount, Mr. Fowles bought them and found Mr. Wood's name on the box, and immediately notified the parties and they went to work on this clue and soon found that the negro had also sold a watch that answered the description of one carried in stock by Mr. Wood. The negro was found also to have on a pair of Mr. Wood's shoes that were taken from the store, and the report goes that he also had on some of the clothing.

It has been ascertained that Beasley borrowed a hatchet from J. H. Ingram before the fire and murder, and when this was returned a day or two ago there were blood stains on it. This is regarded as one of the strongest pieces of evidence against the accused. His excuse for delay in returning the hatchet was that he had first misplaced it and had just found it.

The negro has refused to say anything since his arrest, and various efforts have been made to get him to tell all he knows, but without result.

Trying to Catch Knight.
 So far as known, evidence against the same line has been secured against John Knight, another negro in the same neighborhood, but he has made his escape, and up to this morning had not been apprehended. He was seen here yesterday evening, but no one knew him or suspected him as an accomplice. Officers are after him, and it is thought that he will be landed pretty soon.

Give Him Fair Trial.
 It is now the opinion that at least four men were connected with the atrocious crime, and it is the opinion that the entire bunch will be landed in a few days.

No attempt at violence is reported, and it is the general opinion that the law will be carried out and the prisoners punished.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Here is Another of the FORTY THOUSAND TESTIMONIALS Received in Two Years. "Ours is a New England farmer's home, and as we are twenty miles from a large town, we are obliged to depend very largely upon the family medicines we keep on hand all the time."

"First and Foremost among them is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we have always found a true friend and helper. When I had suffered dreadfully with dyspepsia, without finding relief, Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me positive help, and when I had used four bottles I was in better health than for many years. I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla

"A Great Spring Medicine to build one up when strength is most needed, to create an appetite, and in short to regulate the whole system. I have lately been taking Sarsaparilla, which I find convenient, easy to take, and also very beneficial." Mrs. E. L. Berry, West Troy, Me., March 7, 1908.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists everywhere.

one given a fair trial. The Commonwealth's attorney and sheriff were at the scene of the trial, and every precaution is being used for the safety of the prisoner. Efforts will be made to get him to tell the whole story, and then the guilty parties will be looked after.

This crowd has been under suspicion for several days, and so very quiet was the work of accumulating evidence kept that a few of the immediate vicinity knew that they were suspected. Efforts are being made to keep the arrest as quiet as possible until the entire lot has been landed. But at a late hour to-day a great deal of excitement is evident through the entire community for a radius of several miles. The parties live about three or four miles east of the store, and it is said one of them was a former resident of Nottoway county. Several detectives are working hard on the case, and among them are two negroes. Some of these left this morning for Nottoway, where the second negro will be arrested.

DOUBT AS TO FATE OF TAFT OR BRYAN

(Continued From First Page.)
 will be willing to vote for any other candidate than Mr. Bryan. Under the two-thirds system, which obtains in making a Democratic national nomination, Mr. Bryan will thus be nominated on the first ballot.

Taft Grows Weaker.
 The large number of contesting delegations which are being elected by the Republicans all over the country, especially in the South, such delegations in every instance being opposed to the nomination of Secretary Taft, makes the latter's chances for the nomination decidedly poorer than they were a week ago. It begins to appear as though every Republican delegation from a Southern State would have to face a contest at Chicago. In every case the delegation claiming to be regular is instructed for Taft or is composed of men who have declared for him.

In every case also the contesting delegations are for practically anybody to beat Taft. In other words, it is the old cry of "the field against Taft." The cause of this opposition to Secretary Taft which has developed in the South is undoubtedly due in large measure to the sincere opposition of many observers that the convention should have elected S. Brown, ex-United States marshal, as one of the delegates at large to Chicago. The delegates at large in the Southern States undoubtedly represent the head and front of the Taft movement.

The action of the Virginia convention and the district and State conventions of many other Southern States in electing delegates to Chicago, has almost officially stated that delegates chosen in conventions from which negroes were thus deliberately excluded will not be given their seats. If this policy is adhered to it will mean the

seating of a large number of Taft delegates, and most probably would mean the nomination of some other candidate.

WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

SPRING EXHIBIT OF THE ART CLUBS

The annual spring exhibit of the Richmond Art Club will be held at the club rooms, No. 217 West Grace Street, April 14th, 15th and 16th.

The exhibit will be one of great interest. A wide assortment of subjects will illustrate the progress and development of art talent and taste in Richmond, not only among mature pupils, but among the children. It will also reflect credit on the faithfulness of the work of the latter and on the training which have received in the elementary principles of art education.

The achievement of the elders will demonstrate the improvement naturally expected as the result of the training in effort and the excellence of their instruction.

One corner of the exhibition room will contain a beautiful group of oil portraits executed by Mrs. Shelton and Miss Ellen Anderson.

Another corner will be occupied by an admirable series of water color paintings, the work of Miss Henderson, Miss Elise V. Moncreux will be well represented by a number of illustrative drawings of remarkable originality in conception and finish.

The whole exhibition will be under the direction of Miss Anna Fletcher, whose zeal and ability have been prime factors in the advancement and success of the Art Club. The rooms of the art building will be open throughout the days mentioned, beginning at 10 A. M., and among the children of the art school, as well as the general public, will be heartily welcome, the exhibition being altogether free.

ROSEMARY LIBRARY.

Under the advice and direction of Mrs. Edwin P. Valentine, the efficient chairman of the book committee of the Rosemary Library, a made and many volumes of books have been replaced by new ones, and others that were as good as lost, can be obtained from the publishers. A number of new books have been ordered. Special attention is brought to bear upon the new books, and a great care being paid to the selection of "juvenile literature."

The following list includes a few of the old with some of the more recent publications:

Tom Sawyer, by Mark Twain; Huckleberry Finn, by Mark Twain; Bird and Beasts, Animals in Action, by Little, Collins and Co.; The Boy's Own Book, by T. Nelson Page; The Old Dominion, by T. Nelson Page; Prince and the Pauper, by Louis F. Buscetta; Ben Hur, by Lew Wallace; The Two Prisoners, by Dog of Flancon; The Secret, by Oppenheim; The Great Cross, by Robins; The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne, by Judith Shakespeare; Concerning Isabel, by De Morgan; Courtship, by Lillith; Poet's Works, by William Shakespeare; Poet, Dramatic, by Man; Seven Ages of Washington, by Wistar; Stuart's Cavalry, by Mosby.

Notices of the new books will be given, and the books will be available to all who have been submitted to the members of the book committee and others.

HOBSON ASSERTS WAR IS INEVITABLE

Tells House That More Battleships Will Have Powerful Influence for Peace.

BURTON REBUKES HERO OF MERRIMAC

Kitchen, of North Carolina, Declares That in Event of War, White Race Will Oppose

Yellow-Gill Criticizes the President About Brownson Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Declaring that many members had gone "nearly mad" when considering the naval appropriation bill was resumed in the House to-day, Mr. Gregg, of Texas, opposed a great naval program. He charged that President Roosevelt had an unsettled naval policy, and that he was trying to force it upon Congress. If Mr. Gregg said, the plea for four battleships was based on fear of a conflict with Japan, the President's course had been peculiar, because, he said, the relations with Japan on December 3, 1904, were made strained when he asked for one ship in the December 3, 1907, when he asked for four. The best proof that this government did not anticipate a war with Japan was the fact that the Atlantic fleet had been ordered to return from the Pacific waters.

In a vigorous speech Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, again pleaded for four battleships instead of two. When an aggressive nation, he declared, investigated the question of whether a war was to be undertaken or not, that nation did not ask about administration, maintenance or auxiliaries, but it asked, "How many battleships has the other nation?"

Even a margin of superiority in fighting ships, he said, would tend to the time of peace. With only three more battleships in 1908, Mr. Hobson said, the margin of superiority between the American and Spanish fleets would have been such as to have made possible the settlement of the case by diplomacy.

So important was this matter of superiority, he said, that when Congress haggled over two battleships the safety of the nation was being trifled with.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Mr. Hobson again reverted to the alliance between Japan and England, and at a possible union of the forces of these two nations in Canadian waters.

Mr. Hobson went so far as to say that \$50,000,000 in battleships would have enabled the United States to force Russia to evacuate Manchuria at the time she was to do so, and in that case the war between Russia and Japan would have been averted.

"The war clouds are gathering," Mr. Hobson said, "but America could, by carrying out a legitimate national policy, prevent it. It is not a vision; it is a dream. Let's begin by authorizing four ships this year at the least."

Burton's Rebuke.

Mr. Burton, of Ohio, was rather inclined to discount Mr. Hobson's predictions of war. "Notwithstanding the dire portents that the war clouds are gathering," said he, "I am gratified to notice that equanimity and contentment prevail in this chamber." He could not see how it was possible to "without words of emphatic dissent" may even say of rebuke.

The United States, he declared, was in the forefront of modern civilization, and instead of engaging in warfare would make peace between nations. He referred to President Roosevelt's part in effecting peace between Russia and Japan, and said that "not one nor twenty battleships had anything to do with that peace. It was accomplished rather through a reliance in his fairness and the justice and disinterestedness of the American people." "Factor," he declared, "which would have been swept away if he had had those ambitions which belong to a country having a great navy and seeking to dominate the nations of the earth."

Public Opinion.

Sympathy, he said, was a factor more potent than armaments, and no nation now could afford to impose its will on the civilized world, he asserted, was stronger than the armies and the navies of the proudest empire. There is, he said, a solidarity of interest among the nations of the earth such that it will not be tolerated. War is practically impossible to-day, he said, unless some irrepressible ground for conflict exists as existed in the case of Japan and Russia. As regards Japan, Mr. Burton said no nation which had made such leaps and bounds in the short time had behaved with more moderation than that country. If, however, Japan and designs on the civilization of the Western world, and the Western world would combine against the races of Asia. It would be the question that there would be any fight in which the United States would have to contend alone. He concluded by saying that the United States should take advantage of its magnificent isolation and lead the world in the paths of peace.

A White Alliance.

Mr. W. W. Kitchen, of North Carolina, opposed the idea of four battleships. In his opinion an immense navy was not essential to the preservation of the Monroe doctrine, because, he said, the United States heretofore had not had such a navy, either actually or relatively, when measured by the navies of Europe.

Should a war come between the Caucasian and yellow races, Mr. Kitchen insisted that there could be no reasonable doubt that the navies of Europe would fight on the side of

Did you have Post Toasties

(Formerly called Elixir's Manna)

for Breakfast? The crisp, brown flakes melt in the mouth!

NOTICE.—This food will be packed in both Elixir's Manna and Post Toasties, while the people are becoming accustomed to the change of name. It is the same food in each.

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOURTEEN YEARS OF PAIN



MRS. G. H. LA BEAUMME.

Mrs. G. H. La Beaumme, De Soto, Mo., praises the wonderful health-giving qualities of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

For fourteen wearisome winters grip and the "tired feeling" were her constant companions. Duffy's restored her to vigorous health.

In gratitude Mrs. La Beaumme writes:

"I have been a sufferer from Grip for 14 winters. When cold weather set in I would have those miserable aching pains, and a tired feeling which never left me till warm weather. Just before Xmas last I had a terrible time with Grip and a cough, also a severe pain in my left side. I had often been advised to try your Malt Whiskey, but as I had often tried various remedies, I was skeptical and concluded there was no relief. However, as I was made a Christmas present of two bottles of Duffy's, I used it, and before I had finished using them I felt so much better that I used four more bottles, which stopped the aching pains, the cough, the pain in my side, and made me feel like a new person generally. I have recommended Duffy's to my friends, who are now using it. I shall always have some in the house, for it has certainly done wonders for me."—Mrs. G. H. La Beaumme.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is an absolutely pure distillation of malted grain; great care being used to have every kernel thoroughly malted, thus destroying the germ and producing a predigested liquid food in the form of a malt essence, which is the most effective tonic-stimulant and invigorator known to science; softened by warmth and moisture, its palatability and freedom from injurious substances render it so that it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach.

If you wish to keep young, strong and vigorous, and have on your cheeks the glow of perfect health, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey regularly, according to directions. It tones and strengthens the heart action and purifies the entire system. It is recognized as the great family medicine everywhere.

CAUTION.—When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, be sure you get the genuine. It's the only absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey, and is sold in sealed bottles only; never in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "old chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Price \$1.00. Write Dr. R. Curran, Consulting Physician, for a free illustrated medical booklet and free advice. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The Brownson Matter.

President Roosevelt's treatment of Rear-Admiral Brownson, because of his attitude with regard to the placing of a naval surgeon in charge of the hospital ship Relief, was condemned by Mr. Gill, of Maryland, who charged that the President had repeatedly shown a disregard for the law and performed acts wholly illegal. A great injustice, he said, had been done Admiral Brownson. The country, he declared, should demand administrative respect for the law.

The defects in the bureau system of naval administration were pointed out by Mr. Dawson, of Iowa, who is the author of a bill to reorganize the Navy Department.

He quoted from the reports of Secretaries Moody and Long showing that the system of eight separate bureaus, entirely independent of each other, which exercised the power of issuing orders, which have the full force and effect of orders from the Secretary of the Navy, created a condition in the department which was productive of conflicts and contentions.

He said that the public has had many striking instances within the past few years showing the clashing of interests and authority under this system. He disclaimed any criticism of men or of officers.

Mr. Lund, of Michigan, favored a new program of two battleships each year for the next ten years.

Following a briefer address by Mr. O'Connell, of Massachusetts, supporting the four-battleship proposition, the House adjourned, with the bill still under consideration, took a recess until 11:30 A. M. Monday.

UNLESS NAVY YARDS.

Mr. Lilley Charges That Government is Wasting Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The investigation of the navy yards at Charleston, Port Royal, Mare Island, and other points, by Messrs. O'Connell and Key West by a committee appointed by the President, with a view to their abandonment, was urged by Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, before the House to-day.

Mr. Lilley offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of this commission and for improvements in other yards so as to eliminate the "waste of public moneys in the maintenance of the same."

The navy yards mentioned in his resolution were taken up separately and discussed by Mr. Lilley. The Mare Island yard, he said, has cost the people \$17,000,000, but has a magnificent stone dry dock, which cost \$1,175,000, "but the Secretary of the Navy states that this dry dock will not permit the docking of a battleship. And not only is this true, but a battleship cannot get to the yard."

"Key West is a place," said Mr. Lilley, "that has cost us \$1,238,028. It is six miles from the straits and the low water depth in its channel is twenty-six feet, and \$101,000 has been spent on the dredging. At this yard, in the fiscal year ending in 1907, \$94,318 was expended for labor, and the value of their total product was but \$7,126."

Portsmouth, N. H., or Kittery, Me., is a plant that has cost us over \$10,000,000.

Not Safe for Small Craft.

Continuing, Mr. Lilley said that last summer, when he visited the Portsmouth, N. H., yard, and with the other members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs aboard the Dolphin, the captain of the vessel told him it was not safe to take even so small a craft as the Dolphin up to the yard, because of the danger of the swift current and narrow channel.

The expensive dock has never docked a first-class battleship, he added, and yet \$244,900 more was appropriated for this place the last session of Congress.

Abandoned, but Costly.

continued Mr. Lilley, "was removed to Charleston in 1900-1902, but as late as 1907 \$147,724 was spent here for labor, and although abandoned, these expenditures will go on to the end of time unless the property is sold, given away or blown up."

"The naval station at Port Royal," continued Mr. Lilley, "was removed to Charleston in 1900-1902, but as late as 1907 \$147,724 was spent here for labor, and although abandoned, these expenditures will go on to the end of time unless the property is sold, given away or blown up."

Mr. Lilley criticized Congress for not establishing a naval training station at Annapolis and moving the academy seventy miles to Annapolis, thus saving the \$10,000,000 that is going to the Great Lakes. Annapolis, he said, for which Congress has seen fit to appropriate some sums that will reach a total of \$10,000,000, is sunk in the mud. "Battleships cannot reach the academy, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey reports show that the upper Chesapeake is fast filling up."

Mr. Lilley's resolution provides for the appointment of a commission of seven members, and appropriates the sum of \$15,000 for the expenses of conducting the proposed investigation.

SUITS FILED

City of Richmond, Seaboard Railway and American Can Co. Are Defendants.

R. M. Whitlock, administrator and executor of the estate of W. B. Carter, brought suit yesterday in the Law and Equity Court against the American Can Company, claiming damages in the sum of \$10,000.

In the declaration filed by Messrs. Meredith and Cooke, counsel for Whitlock, it is alleged that Carter, an employee of the company, was killed by the falling of an elevator in the factory on Church Hill on December 19, 1907. The declaration charges that the elevator and elevator shaft were unsafe, and that the safety appliances were out of order.

Suit was also brought in this court yesterday by Isaac Michaels against the city of Richmond and against Messrs. Warfield, Williams and Duncan, receivers of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, for \$5,000 damages. Michaels, who will be represented by Messrs. Meredith and Cooke, has not yet filed a declaration.

The suit of W. R. Fenson against R. W. Powers in regard to the claimants to property levied on by attachments for claims will be heard before the Law and Equity Court to-morrow.

RECEIVERS NAMED

Richmond Lawyers to Wind Up Affairs of Lumber Corporation.

Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., yesterday named Messrs. P. H. C. Coghlin and John Lamb, of this city, as receivers for the East Coast Lumber Corporation, and required \$50,000, which they promptly executed in surety company.

The court also named Messrs. Henry R. Miller and M. J. Fulton as receivers to take charge of the affairs of B. E. Coghlin, of Mecklenburg county, who was the president of the concern now in litigation. Coghlin was formerly treasurer of Mecklenburg county.

Too Late Too Classify.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND—GREETING:

We command you to summon THE PEELERS, ENLIGHTENED COMPANY, a corporation chartered and doing business under the laws of the State of Virginia, with its principal office at the clerk's office of our said Court of the city of Richmond, at the courtroom of said court in said city, at rules to be held for said court on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE, 1908, to answer the complaint of the A. L. Kratz Company, incorporated, a corporation chartered and doing business under the laws of the State of Virginia, with its principal office at the city of Richmond, of a plea of trespass on the case in assumpsit. Damages, two hundred dollars. And have then there filed with us, E. M. Rowelle, clerk of said court at Richmond, the 11th day of April, 1908, and in the 132d year of the Commonwealth.

E. M. ROWELLE, Clerk.
 A copy—Teste:
 WALLACE F. BROWN, D. C.

LOST, GOLD CHATELAIN WATCH, with "G. G. R." engraved upon back; lost at skating carnival last night. Reward if left at The Times-Dispatch office, or at No. 202 East Franklin Street.

FOR SALE, FARM OF THIRTY acres, four-room house, good well, large apple orchard; fifteen acres cleared and balance woodland. Rich soil; about three miles out Broad Street Road. Address J. C. T., care Times-Dispatch.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WHITE barber, \$12 and \$10 per cent. over \$10; short hours; good position for the right man. Address C. B. S. No. 71, care Times-Dispatch.

LOST, ONE PURSE, BETWEEN 8 AND 8:40 Saturday, on Chesapeake Bay near from Ashland to Richmond; purse contained cash and receipts from J. A. Martin. Liberal reward if returned to Chesapeake Bay Office, either Richmond or Ashland.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED WAITress and chambermaid; good wages. Apply Monday afternoon at 1824 Monument Avenue.

URGED TO PAY POLL TAXES.

Very Small Percentage of Voters in Nansemond Qualified.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
SUFFOLK, VA., April 11.—The Nansemond County Democratic Executive Committee met to-day and decided that this county's seven delegates to the Roanoke convention be chosen at a general mass-meeting to be held in Suffolk at 2 P. M. on April 25th.

Assembly Delegate R. W. Whitmore addressed the committee as to the importance of having voters qualify by paying poll taxes. He cited the fact that this county only cast 160 votes for Judge Parker, while it contains a total population of over 25,000, largely Democratic.

A resolution requesting aid from Dr. G. W. Burdum, county treasurer, was passed, and he assured the committee they might count on his co-operation.

The chairman reported that only 33 per cent of the voters have so far paid, and there are only three weeks more before the expiration of the time limit.

The biennial reorganization of the committee was effected by the re-election of Colonel R. S. Boykin and P. L. Pruden as chairman and secretary, respectively.

Whitlock's Ladies' Hatter.

431 East Broad Street.

Follow your well-dressed neighbor and friends and you will find they come to us for

Nobby New Hats.

New hats every day next week.

Phipps Hats a specialty.

R. M. Dillard. Thos. B. Floyd. B. Z. Harty.

Dillard & Floyd, Inc.

Main Street at Tenth.

THE SHOP FOR MEN WHO CARE.

Facts About the New Shop

Our Clothes are not ready made, but made to our order. We select the woolsens and have them tailored to the models approved by the men who set the fashions. Our styles are correct, our cloths exclusive, and our clothes distinctively good. The importance of our concave shoulder and close-fitting collars, together with the newest improvements in cuffs and curves at the waist line, as well as the loose back, make our shop the ideal shop for well-dressed men.

Our Haberdashery and Hats

Are classed by the well-dressed man and the men of good taste as being the best ideas of style, colorings and finish that have ever been shown south of New York.

New Ideas in Scarfs, 50c to \$2.50.
 New Ideas in Shirts, \$1.00 to \$3.50.
 New Ideas in Pajamas, \$1.50 to \$10.00.

Earl & Wilson and Arrow Brand Collars in quarter sizes.

Hats in all the new shapes.

Money's Worth or Money Back.